

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

OUR TIMBER SUPPLY.

In the tenth census report, Professor Charles S. Sargent, one of the special agents of that department of the interior, gives some interesting and encouraging figures on the forests of North America. It is his opinion that the forests of the United States, notwithstanding the great and increasing demands upon them, are capable of yielding annually, for many years longer, a larger amount of material than has yet been drawn from them, even with our present reckless methods of forest management. The great northwest, however, is not yet exhausted, and, with the newly introduced methods by which logs once supposed inaccessible are now profitably brought to the mills, they may be expected to increase the volume of their annual product for a few years longer in response to the growing demands of the great agricultural population which is fast covering the treeless mid-continent plateau.

The substance of Professor Sargent's report, which must be taken as the best authority at hand on the timber question of this country, is the following: "The area of the pine forest, however, remaining in the great pine-producing states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is dangerously small in proportion to the country's consumption of white pine lumber, and the entire exhaustion of these forests in a comparatively short time is certain. The wide area now covered in New England by a vigorous second growth of white pine, although insignificant in growth and productivity in comparison with the forests that it replaces, must not be overlooked in considering the pine supply of the country. These new forests which are already yielding between two and three hundred million feet of timber annually, are capable of great future development.

The pine belt of the south Atlantic region still contains immense quantities of timber unequaled for all purposes of construction, although unsuitable to take the place of the white pine of the north. The southern pine forests, although stripped from the banks of streams flowing into the Atlantic, are practically untouched in the Gulf States, especially in those bordering the Mississippi river. These forests contain sufficient material to supply all possible demands that can be made upon them for a long time.

The hardwood forest of the Mississippi basin are still, in certain regions important, although the best walnut, ash, cherry, and yellow poplar have been largely culled. Two great bodies of hardwood timber, however, remain, and upon these comparatively slight incursions have been made as yet. The most important of these forests covers the region occupied by the southern Alleghany mountain system, embracing southwestern Virginia, West Virginia, western North and South Carolina and east Kentucky and Tennessee. Here oak unequalled in quality abounds, walnut is still not rare, although not found in any very large continuous bodies, and cherry, poplar, and other woods of commercial importance are common. The second great body of hardwood, largely oak, is found west of the Mississippi river, extending from central Missouri to western Louisiana.

The forests of Michigan, especially those of the northern peninsula, still abound in considerable bodies of hardwood, principally maple. Throughout the remainder of the Atlantic region the hardwood forests, although often covering considerable areas, have everywhere lost their best timber, and are either entirely insufficient to supply the local demand of the present population, or must soon become so.

In the Pacific region, the great forests of fir which extend along the coast region of Washington territory and Oregon are still practically intact. The redwood forest of the coast, however, once all things considered, the most important and valuable body of timber in the United States, has already suffered seriously, and many of its best and most accessible trees have been removed. This forest still contains a large amount of timber, although its extent and productive capacity have been generally exaggerated. The demand for redwood, the only real substitute for white pine produced in the forests of the United States, is rapidly increasing, and, even at the present rate of consumption, the commercial importance of this forest must soon disappear.

The pine forests that cover the western slopes of the northern Rocky mountains and those occupying the high plateau and inaccessible mountain ranges of central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico have not yet suffered serious damage at the hand of man.

Professor Sargent says that the forest wealth of the country is still enormous, and that the judicious cutting of a forest in a climate like that of the Atlantic of Pacific coast regions, entails no serious or permanent loss. A crop ready for the harvest is gathered for the benefit of the community; trees that have reached their prime are cut instead of being allowed to perish naturally, and others take their place. The permanence of the forests in regions better suited for the growth of trees than for general agriculture may thus be insured. Two causes, however, are constantly at work destroying the permanence of the forests of the country and threatening their total extermination as sources of national property—fire and browsing animals inflict greater permanent injury upon the forests of the country than the axe, recklessly and wastefully used is generally used against them.

A Chicago newspaper wants to know for a certainty who helped McGarrigle to escape? Has it not been about Sheriff Nelson and the bath?

A STRANGE BOSTON.

Those who have read the dispatches from Boston concerning the immense gathering in that city to witness the presentation of a gold and diamond belt to John L. Sullivan, were no doubt filled with wonder when they read that the audience was made up of "many of the most respectable citizens of the Athens of America." The belt was presented to Sullivan because he is the leading prizefighter and bully of this country. And five thousand people flocked to the Boston theatre to see honors bestowed upon this notorious slagger, and hundreds went away not able to gain admission.

The press reporters of Boston in order to give the gathering as respectable an appearance as possible, and among the great audience could be found the mayor of the city, the city council in a body, (that is not very strange), journalists, medical men, lawyers, statesmen, and even clergymen, and that all were deeply interested in the spirit of the occasion!

Who is John L. Sullivan? A slagger and a gambler. He is a man whose influence on the moral of the country is most degrading, who makes the saloon his chief place of resort, and whose notoriety rests solely upon the brute force of the man. The diamond belt was presented to him because he was such a man.

It will be remembered that several years ago his friends in Boston gave Sullivan a reception—about the time he opened the saloon in that city—and the gathering on the streets to greet him on that noted occasion, was larger it is said, than ever greeted Daniel Webster, or Theodore Parker, or William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips at Faneuil hall. The great exponent of the constitution, the statesman who made the reply to Hayne, the famous orator and scholar and abolitionist, whose words and works will live for centuries after them, were not honored by so large a assemblage of "enthusiastic admirers," as was John L. Sullivan, the slagger! There is food for reflection in this strange condition of public sentiment in Boston.

Charges of disturbing the peace were made by a New Orleans policeman against a brass band that was out serenading. The charges failed, as a matter of course, because it was the intention of the leader of the band to simply make music. The trouble with the policeman was, he didn't know the difference between "soul inspiring music" and a rattling head-bone-making distressing noise usually made by a circus band.

It was reported two or three days ago that General Clinton B. Fisk, the noted prohibition leader, and that he thought the prohibition vote of 1888 would be much larger than it was in 1884, and that it was certain that Cleveland would be re-elected. He now wishes it distinctly understood, as a dispirited from Madison says, that he said no such thing.

The Voice, the New York prohibition organ, asks: "Why was it that both saloonkeepers and prohibitionists fought the Vindicator bill?" The answer is easy. Because the saloonkeepers knew it would hurt their business, and because the prohibitionists wanted to keep on fighting temperance reform.

Boston seems to be the paradise for female stock gamblers. At one of the bookst shops patronized by the fair sex over a hundred ladies can be seen daily gesticulating wildly with cheer, sob or laugh, as the case may be, and occasionally also fainting—the last resort of a woman.

A farmer living in Kentucky had a farm of three hundred acres, all of which sank five feet and became a lake. Now the question with him is what is he going to do with the lake? The freak of nature, or something else, is as strange as the election which took place in the state a few days ago.

The most serious result ever known of a rain storm, and it is one which the country will deeply deplore, was the stopping of a game of base ball in Milwaukee on Wednesday afternoon. It will be a long time before the country recovers from the shock of this dreadful calamity.

An item for George William Curtis: "Out of 192 appointments in the Philadelphia postoffice under alleged civil service rules only two were republicans." This item will furnish Mr. Curtis a text for another speech on the failure of civil service reform.

George Parks, of Washington, has already bid \$1,000 that Cleveland will not be re-elected next year, and wants to make another \$5,000 out of the same kind. Here is an chance for some enthusiastic democrat to make an investment.

There are more miles of railway in the United States than in all Europe—there being 140,000 miles in this country, and only 123,000 in Europe.

Sheep and goats. Sheep full of wool. Such a rarely kind and tender. The sheep of the world.

Who will you need here? Try Dr. Pierce's Female Purifier. Two to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness and keep things going. Like a healthy woman of her kind the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Description" is the only remedy for women's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, \$1. Six for \$5.

Many of the good things of this life are sorrowfully lost alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acids, Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by J. C. Ruggles & Co., Boston, O. P. O.

A SEA OF FLAME.

Prairies in the Vicinity of Chicago Take Fire.

A LARGE AREA BURNED OVER.

The Illinois Wagon and Lumber Company, a School-House and Several Dwellings in the Suburban Town of Auburn—Fire Destroyed.

AN EXTENSIVE BLAZE.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—A prairie fire, which broke out about five o'clock yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Eighty-ninth and Halsted streets, resulted three hours later in the total destruction of the Wagon and Lumber Company's premises, situated at the corner of Eighty-first and Wallace streets, the Auburn school building, just across the street, a two-story flat adjacent to the school building, and four cottages on Wallace street north of Eighty-first street. Little attention was paid at first to the prairie fire, as the Lumber Company had been called out only once before to a huge prairie fire west of the Stock Yards, where a district three-quarters of a mile wide and a mile long was burned over. This district extends from the Alton tracks to the Grand Trunk shops, and from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth streets. There were no buildings in the path of the flames, however, and no damage was done. Meantime the fire at Eighty-ninth street had broken out and, a half-hour later had consumed the little cottages of James Murphy at the corner of Eighty-seventh and Halsted streets.

The family managed to save the most of their furniture before the fire reached them. At six o'clock, when the wagon works shut down, the superintendent ordered the men to remain until the danger to the works from the burning prairie should be past. At 7:10, while the men were still waiting at the backsmith shop, a flame building 75x55, located at the west end of the factory, was discovered in flames. The fire was then the signal for the men to attack the flames, and the strong wind which was blowing sent the flames into the engine room, which is in the main building, and in less than five minutes the greater part of the latter was ablaze. The factory was a three-story brick, and was soon consumed, with its contents. S. A. Weber, superintendent of the company, estimated the burning stock at \$125,000, as follows: Factory buildings, \$50,000; lumber and lumber sheds, \$50,000; finished stock, \$25,000. The insurance is placed through Reilly & Co., and covers about two-thirds of the total value of the property. The buildings and lumber-sheds and yard cover about eleven acres.

Just after the arrival of the firemen the flames communicated to the Auburn school building, a three-story brick building, which was entirely destroyed, together with all its contents, a third of the furniture being saved. The building stood on the corner of Eighty-first and Wallace streets, diagonally opposite the wagon factory. It was valued at \$10,000, and is insured for \$10,000. Andrew Combs is the president.

A two-story flat north of the school building, owner unknown, was totally destroyed, together with four cottages adjoining. The inmates of the flat and cottages saved most of their household effects. The loss here will reach about \$7,000. Hundreds of men turned out at Corveth, a suburb about eight miles northwest of Chicago, yesterday, for a hard and fortunately successful battle with the desert and most threatening prairie fire that has been known to threaten this section of the country for years. It was a terrible conflict. The men came out victorious, but it was not until the flames had licked up every speck of grass in sight. The fire is thought to have originated from sparks from a locomotive. The cause is everywhere dry and under the earth is like an oven. On account of the great heat prevailing the efforts are advanced by some that spontaneous combustion may have been the cause.

"There are prairie fires all along the road between here and Battle Creek, Mich., and in fact all the way to Chicago," said the conductor of last night's through express. "About thirty miles this side of that place there is a bed of coal which has been burning for a week. I never saw the country so dry."

BURN AND FIELD FIRES. Chicago, Aug. 11.—Late reports from the lumber districts where forest fires were raging are to the effect that the rain has checked the progress of the flames and given relief for the time being.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 11.—The farm of Charles Tooley, near Dimondale, was swept by meadow fires Tuesday night, the farm buildings alone being saved. An all-night fight by the neighbors. In all, 600 acres were burned over, including Tooley's orchards, forest, sixty cords of wood and 2,500 fence-rails.

Burn, Mich., Aug. 11.—A gentleman who traveled Tuesday through the burning "Tumbler" of the lower peninsula says meadow and bush fires are raging every where. Acres of cut grain and miles of fence have been destroyed. Several barns and a number of cattle are reported burned in the interior, but definite news has not yet been received. At night the scene is wild and weird. Isolated houses stand in the center of burning fields, and their destruction seems certain. Last week End Ave seemed doomed, but a sudden change of wind drove the fire away. The farmers are suffering greatly.

At the Straits of Mackinac the smoke is so dense that much trouble is experienced by vessel men making the passage. In many parts of the State the fires are small and scattered, but the total loss will be heavy.

BELLEVILLE, Mich., Aug. 11.—Forest fires are raging two miles south of here, and many acres of timber have already been destroyed.

TOLEDO, Ill., Aug. 11.—Forty acres of oats and fifty acres of wheat were burned yesterday on the farm of M. K. Ross, five miles northwest of the town. The fire was caused by sparks from a threshing machine. Other destructive fires have occurred in the country around here within a few days.

FOUR WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—Destructive grass fires are reported on all railroads centering here. Little River prairie was a sea of flames yesterday for six miles along the Wabash main line in this county, and passenger trains are delayed two to eight hours and come in from the west with windows cracked by the heat. There is great danger of fire warping the rails and cutting off all traffic. On the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne road fires are reported to be raging at many points, destroying fences and buildings. Farmers are out in force fighting the flames.

viewed by crowds from Berlin, Cologne, Brussels and other places. At Chicago, Ind., Aug. 11.—Fire did \$21,000 damage at Greencastle last night; insurance about \$15,000. The principal losses are Mrs. T. Spurgeon, on building, \$2,000; Owen Bros. & Co., clothiers, \$14,000.

Vina Taken His Vacation. Washington, Aug. 11.—Postmaster General Vines left here yesterday morning for his home in Madison, Wis., where he will spend his vacation. He will be absent about eight weeks, though if any thing connected with the Post-office Department requires his presence here he will come back and then return to complete his holiday. During his absence, he will arrange the details of the President's Western trip in October. He will also work on his annual report, material for which he takes along with him. The latter part of this month he will make a fishing trip to Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

National League games on Wednesday resulted as follows: At Chicago—Chicago, 14; Philadelphia, 3. At Detroit—Washington, 9; Detroit, 4. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 3. At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 10; New York, 1. American Association: At St. Louis—St. Louis, 12; Cleveland, 4. At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4. At New York—Boston, 13; Atlanta, 7. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Metropolitan, 5. Northwestern League: At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; La Crosse, 6 (twelve innings). All other games postponed by rain.

Stock City's Packing Interests. Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 11.—A contract was closed yesterday between Fowler Brothers, of Chicago, and the Colon Stock Yards Company, of this city, for the immediate construction here of a pork and beef packing house with a capacity of 8,000 hogs and 500 barrels daily. A contract was made on the last with P. Cuddey, of Milwaukee, for a packing house with a capacity of 2,000 hogs a day. This, with the Sioux City packing building, will give Sioux City packing facilities for 3,500 hogs and 1,000 barrels a day.

Indiana Firemen. Plymouth, Ind., Aug. 11.—The Indiana State Firemen's Association has arranged to hold a grand tournament here August 16, 17 and 18. The proceedings will open with a business meeting at the opera house. On the second day there will be a street parade and horse races with a fireman's ball in the evening. On the third day there will be hook and ladder contests, foot races and other sports. Money and other valuable prizes will be competed for.

Robbed and Killed. Sandusky, O., Aug. 11.—The body of a man found floating in the lake here yesterday morning, as that of Lewis B. Stone, of Toledo, assistant auditor of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad. He left Toledo last Saturday night, when with him he left a first-class ticket in the evening. On the third day there will be hook and ladder contests, foot races and other sports. Money and other valuable prizes will be competed for.

Virginia Republicanism. Petersburg, Va., Aug. 11.—Seventy-eight Virginia Republicans spent most of Tuesday night at Senator Mahone's house in this city arranging a programme for the fall campaign. It was decided to hold no State convention. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people in the name of the State. Senator Mahone made a speech in which he urged further attempts to effect a compromise with the foreign creditors of Virginia.

A Valuable Discovery. South Java, Ind., Aug. 11.—While boring for natural gas in this city yesterday morning a water was struck Monday night in one of the wells at a depth of about 300 feet. The water is of the character of that found at Xpialat, but it is said to contain minerals in much larger proportion. The properties of the well will probably rest at this, and a sanitarium is talked of.

A Woman's Crime. Chicago, Aug. 11.—In a room at the Briggs House last evening Mrs. Alice McDonnell shot and fatally wounded her husband, Dr. John McDonnell, a veterinary surgeon. She then sent a bullet into her own head, inflicting a serious wound, but one from which it is thought she will recover. From all accounts jealousy of her husband caused her to commit the deed.

A Cardinal for Chicago. New York, Aug. 11.—Archbishop Fagan, of Chicago, one of the most distinguished prelates of the American Catholic hierarchy, is in the city. There are rumors of substantial foundation that should the Pope decide to send another American Cardinal Archbishop Fagan is most likely to get it.

Paroled by the President. Washington, Aug. 11.—The President yesterday pardoned two convicts—William Sweeney, sentenced to the Albany penitentiary in 1885 for five years for robbery, and Leonard Smiley, counterfeiter, sent up for five years in 1883. Smiley is dying of consumption.

Allowed to Go Free. Chicago, Aug. 11.—Thomas O'Brien, the notorious "hot man," who swindled ex-Sheriff Brown, of Ann Arbor, Mich., out of \$2,700 in May last and was subsequently arrested in this city, was discharged from custody yesterday by order of Judge Altgeld.

An Emphatic Denial. Newark, N. J., Aug. 11.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk emphatically denies that he ever expressed the belief that the prohibitionists will poll a much larger vote next year than they did in 1884 and that Mr. Cleveland will certainly be re-elected.

Iron and Steel Imports. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11.—The imports of iron and steel to the United States during the twelve months ended July 1 amounted to 1,524,044 gross tons, being the largest record except during the fiscal year terminating July 1, 1880.

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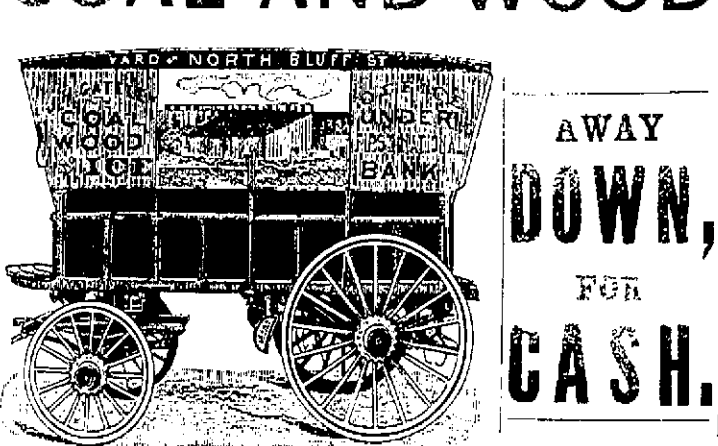
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CANNEL COAL FOR GRATES **\$6.00** Per Ton
And all other Hard and Soft Coal Cheap For CASH ONLY.
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A \$2 Congress that cannot be beat.
For \$2 50 a "Rock Bottom" Button or Congress.
AND ALL AGREE!
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Mattresses, husk, cotton top, \$3.50.

Mattresses, best moss, \$8.50.

Cane Seat Chairs, 75c, 90c, \$1, 1.25 up to \$3.50.

Bead Steads, hard wood, 2.75, 3.50, 4, \$4.50 up.

Side Boards, 17 to \$110.

Chiffoniers, 14 to \$30.

Extension Tables, from 80c to \$3.25 per foot.

Hall Racks, with seats and umbrella holder, 12 to \$75.

Book Cases, from 7.50 to \$45.

Secretary Book Cases, 20, to \$35.

PARLOR SUITS
25, 38, 40, to \$100.

Easy Chairs and Patent Rockers, 6.50 to \$45.

Lounges, 7 to \$40.

FOLDING BEDS, with springs, 9 to \$35.

Ladies' Desks, 6.50 to \$30.

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